Numb: 358.

THE Pennſylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

From October 9. to October 16. 1735.

LONDON, *June* 26.

THE Allies have blocked up Mantua, and detached a large Body of Troops in purſuit of the Imperialiſts; they threw three Bridges over the Mincio, the French and Piedmonteſe paſſing the two higher and the Spaniards the lower, in hopes of ſurrounding the Imperialiſts, who made a Halt two Leagues from Goito, in a Place very advantageouſly ſituated, and diſpoſed themſelves as if they had a Mind to face the Enemy, but this was only a Feint of Count Konigſegg, who ſeeing himſelf in Danger of being attacked, and probably hemmed in, diſingaged himſelf by an incomparable Artifice; he had the Fortune of a Wood near his Camp, and ſpreading a ſmall Body of Men in the Front of it, kept them in perpetual Motion, their Drums and Kettle-Drums beating, and the Trumpets ſounding, as if the whole Army was preſent; the General himſelf appearing at the Head of this Corps, and the Allies took it for granted that the whole Imperial Army was there, when in reality the greateſt part of them were filing off for the Biſhoprick of Trent. On the 19th the Allies being advanced very near, gave the Imperialiſts now and then a Volley, but Marſhal Noailles put off the Attack till next Morning, the Spaniards not being yet come up; accordingly the next Morning, at the Moment of Day-break, he advanced in order to ſurpriſe them, but they left their Neſt in the Night, and though he purſued them with all Expedition, he could not overtake them. The Imperialiſts left about five hundred of their Sick for the Allies to take Care of, and they were accordingly ſo kind as to carry them into their Hoſpitals.

This ſlippery Trick of Count Konigſegg was the more provoking, as the French and Spaniſh Generals had been all Night haranguing their Troops, and the Soldiers were wrought up to a Pitch, as if they had Xerxes's Army to encounter. They had all been at Maſs and Confeſſion in their Camp with the utmoſt Solemnity, and had engaged to die or conquer, expecting a bloody Engagement: --- And indeed the Artifice of the Imperial General could not fail of Deceiving, ſince it is not very uſual for the Germans to fly before their Enemies.

Letters from Italy by the Way of Paris ſay, that Count Konigſegg's Retreat is the greateſt Elogium that the moſt hearty and the brighteſt of his Friends could have made on him; he very wiſely took the only Method left him for ſaving his Army, and that Method was in retiring with the haſte that he made towards the Biſhoprick of Trent: For had he delayed his March ever ſo little, he muſt have been inevitably cut off: And as his Army was but a Third of the Number of his Enemies, it was impoſſible for him to hinder the Allies from poſſeſſing themſelves of all the Poſts in the Mantuan.

June 28. Letters from Italy adviſe, that Count Konigſegg had eſcaped out of the Hand of the Allies, by the Diſpoſition he had made of his Troops near Goito, as if he intended to ſtand a Battle, whilſt his Infantry, with the Artillery and part of his Cavalry, filed off towards the Trentine, and gained a Day's March; and by the Caution of Marſhal Noailles, who though twice his Number, put off the Attack a whole Day, in order to be join'd by the reſt of the Army. His Excellency retired in the Night between the 19th and 20th with the Rear of his Troops, and the next Day reached Villa Franca. Marſhal Noailles and the Duke de Montemar poſſeſſed themſelves, by Day-break the ſame Morning, of the Camp which the Imperialiſts had juſt abandoned, and took between 5 or 600 Priſoners; but they were all Sick Men, whom Count Konigſegg had not Time to carry off, except a few Trumpets and Drums, left behind to make a Noiſe as if the Army was ſtill there. Theſe Generals then advanced with their Troops in purſuit of the Enemy, but had not proceeded far before they found their

March

March ſtopt, the Count having drawn up ſome Sluices, near which he had paſſed, and laid the Country behind him under Water; ſo that the Allies were obliged to take a very round-about Way, in order to reach Marmirola, where they encamped. The 21ſt they learn'd, that the Imperialiſts were at Villa Franca, a Town in the Venetian Territories, and ſent immediately to acquaint the Senate, that in caſe they permitted them to ſtay in their Dominions, they ſhould look upon them as Enemies, and treat their Country accordingly. In the mean time, Marſhal Noailles ſent Lieutenant General Bonace, with a large Detachment to reconnoitre the Enemy, and marched in Perſon a ſhort time after, with the Grenadiers, Dragoons, and Pikemen to ſupport him. The Imperialiſts made Diſpoſitions a-new, as if they deſigned to ſtand their Ground; but perceiving the whole Army of the Allies was juſt ready to ſurround them, the Count again retired, and paſſed the Adige on the 22d at Night. On the 23d in the Morning the Allies beat their Drums and decamped from Marmirola in full Reſolution to fall upon the Imperial Army, but once more found the Birds fled; and at the coming away of our Advices, Count Konigſegg was in full March for the Trentine, and the Allies purſuing them at the Diſtance of a Day's March behind.

The Imperialiſts having a great Number of Sick in their Army, got the Venetians during their ſtay at Villa Franca, to take them into their Hoſpitals; but the Allies have ſent Notice to remove them out of their Territories, under Pain of Diſpleaſure. 'Tis confirmed that the Allies demand the Towns of Peſcara and Verona of the Venetians.

A Party of 250 Spaniards having advanced too near the Enemy at Villa Franca, fell into an Ambuſcade, and was cut off. This is the ſecond Accident of that Kind they have met with, out of an Emulation to appear braver than the French or Piedmonteſe.

From the Camp of the Imperialiſts at Bruſchal, Auguſt 1.

After a Council of War held here by Prince Eugene, he ſent away ſeveral Expreſſes to the Troops that are poſted between the Necker and the Main, with Orders ſtrenuouſly to oppoſe the Enemy, in caſe they ſhould offer to paſs the Rhine on that Side. He has alſo cauſed a Camp to be mark'd out between Heidelberg and Schwetzingen for the Ruſſian Troops the firſt Column of which arrived laſt Sunday near Rothenbourg, upon the River of Touber.

Aug. 2 'Tis written from Mentz, of the 30th paſt, that the Day before there was ſome Skirmiſhing between the Hanoverian Troops and the French near Stockſtad. The French with ſome thouſands of Men they had poſted in the Iſland in the Rhine, attacked the Hanoverian Camp at three o'Clock in the Morning; but the Hanoverians having Notice of their Deſign the Day before, beat them off with the Loſs of 100 Men, beſides their wounded and Priſoners.

They write from Mantua, that the Governor has receiv'd Aſſurances from the Imperial Court, that if he can hold out to the Month of October, a Succour of Troops ſhall be ſent him ſufficient to raiſe the Siege; the Liſt propoſed amounts to 45,000 Men. The King of Sardinia has ſent a Trumpet into Mantua, requiring a large Contribution of the Citizens, or he would burn all their fine Country-houſes, and the Money being refuſed, ſeveral Villas were ſet the next Evening in Flames.

They write from Paris, that the King has chang'd his Reſolution of recalling his Troops out of Lombardy, and on the contrary has order'd four Battalions of Fuzileers to march inſtantly thither. Theſe Troops are a kind of Micolets, exceedingly nimble, and us'd to the Mountains, and are to be employ'd as a Match for the Inhabitants of the Tyrol.

Letters from *Lombardy* of the 22d and 30th of July, N. S. advite, that the Marſhal de Noailles was making the neceſſary Diſpoſitions to ſend a Body of 35,000 Men through the State of Verona, in order to gain a Footing in the Counties of Trent and Tyrol, and ſtop up the Paſſes in ſuch a manner as to hinder the Imperialiſts attempting to diſturb the Siege of Mantua, which the Spaniards are preparing in good earneſt to undertake.

Prince Eugene took that City by Storm in the laſt War; his Highneſs being favour'd with a dry Seaſon, found means to draw off the Water from the Lake, and enable his Men to paſs over it about up to their Chins. The Garriſon at that time was very ſmall in Compariſon of the preſent.

Marſhal Coigny has a new Way to reduce the Empire, viz. by trying to eat it up.

From Poland it is written, that King Staniſlaus's Party increaſes prodigiouſly in the Provinces and Palatinates bordering upon Turkey; that they have a Count of the Houſe of Sapieha, and a Staroſt named Eperias, at their Head; and that the Turks appear in all Reſpects to have an Underſtanding with them.

Letters from Conſtantinople confeſs the Stratagem which Thamas Kouli Kan us'd to obtain the late important Victory over the Turks. He advanced with 15,000 Men to a Plain at ſome Diſtance from the Ottoman Army, with no other View in Appearance than to reconnoitre their Situation; ſo that the Turkiſh General immediately detach'd a Body of his beſt Cavalry to attack him; and the Perſians accordingly, after a ſlight Skirmiſh, ſeem'd to retire in Confuſion: The Enemy could not decline ſo apparent an Advantage, and purſu'd with the greateſt Part of their Army; but Thamas Kouli Kan had plac'd a great Part of his Troops in Ambuſh, and as ſoon as the Turks were in their Power, theſe appear'd to cut off their Retreat, while the General himſelf fac'd about, and attack'd them in Front; the Conſequence of which was their total Defeat

feat, and loſs of all their Cannon, Proviſions, Ammunition and Baggage. The Number of the Slain is not certainly known, nor that of the Turks taken Priſoners.

'Tis certain that the Porte is in the utmoſt Confuſion upon this great Event, The Grand Vizir has offer'd, in the Divan, to command the new Army order'd to be form'd in Perſia; and the Grand Signior has declar'd likewiſe, that in caſe it was neceſſary he would put himſelf at the Head of his Troops; adding, that he was ready to employ his whole Treaſures for the Safety of his Empire.

One of the Ruſſian Generals is actually arriv-ed in Prince Eugene's Camp, where a great Body of the Ruſſians is expected in a few Days.

'Tis thought that the French are unwilling to fire Cannon on the Rhine, leſt they ſhould awaken the Dutch.

Our Correſpondent at Paris writes of the 10th Inſt. N. S. the following Anſwer of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, made to Mr. Walpole by the Marquis de Fenelon on Account of ſome Inſinuations, not very agreeable to the Court of France, *viz.*

IN the preſent War there is nothing but the Affair of Poland that gives me any Concern, or wherein my Honour is particularly engaged. It's indifferent to England what Prince rules over Poland, as ſhe can have no Intereſt in it. As to the Affairs of Italy, the Conqueſts made by my Allies concern only themſelves; when they are ſatisfied I will be ſo too; I have already given my Word to the King of Great Britain, that I would keep none of the Fortreſſes I ſhould take, for which Reaſon I ſhall give my ſelf no trouble to forward the War in Germany, or weaken my Enemies. His Britannick Majeſty's Mediation would be very agreeable to me, if it was not backed with Force. I would have it known that no Power in Europe ſhall preſcribe Laws to me, and that I will not receive them from any whatſoever. Such is my Intention, which you may communicate to your Maſter.

The Writer of this Letter, ſubjoins theſe Remarks, *viz.* This Anſwer ſo ſteady and ſuitable to the Majeſty and Power of the King, affords but little Hopes of Peace, neither Side being diſpoſed to ſlacken their Pretentions as to the Affair of Poland, ſeemingly our Motive for the War; and adds as follows,

Our Court is diſpleaſed with Marſhal de Noailles, on Account of ſuffering the Imperialiſts to croſs the Adige, without attacking 'em, which he might have eaſily done, and inſiſts, that he muſt repair the Fault, coſt what it will, by marching directly to Tyrol, and ſhutting up the Paſſes thereof, to hinder them from returning to Italy. For which Expedition Bread was baking and other Preparations made.

Paris, Aug. 7. The King's Anſwer made to Mr. Walpole, whereof many Copies have been handed about here, is now by the moſt Judicious, look'd upon as fictitious; becauſe if it was Genuine, it would have been addreſs'd to the King of Great Britain, and that our Court, cautious and moderate as it is, would not talk in Terms ſo imperious.

From Vienna, we learn, that according to ſome Advices from Italy, 12 *Spaniſh Men of War, with Galliots, were arrived at Ancona, which had ſtruck Conſternation there, the Inhabitants expecting no leſs than a Bombardment, if not a Landing from the Spaniards; againſt which they are providing in the beſt Manner they can: The Garriſon has been reinforced with* 6000 *Croatians, and they have* 200 *Pieces of Cannon planted upon Batteries. It was all the Talk that Count Konigsegg would ſhortly return to Roveredo. The King of Sardinia and the Duke de Montemar being at Variance about Mantua, a Change may happen among the Allies; eſpecially if the Imperial Court ſhould make a ſolemn Renunciation of the Provinces he lays Claim to, in favour of his Sardinian Majeſty. Their News at Vienna from Conſtantinople center'd in the Story of the Battle lately fought at Erivan; to ſupply which, the Governors of all the Provinces were order'd to raiſe new Corps out of Hand, and every Soldier that could be ſpared from Europe muſt be ſent to Aſia, that the Turks may have once more a formidable Army on that Side. Mean while, the People's Countenances at Conſtantinople were quite aghaſt, as if they were without Life or Spirit; and the Mufti himſelf had been heard to cry out, in a great Aſſembly of Knights,* That the Hand of God was very heavy upon them.

'Tis written from Leghorn, that they had ſent away 2,600 *Bombs and a vaſt Quantity of Utenſils of War to be made Uſe of in the Siege of Mantua.*

The Ruſſian Ambaſſador at the Court of Sweden, has laid before the King, and Senate, the following Articles.

1. *That her Ruſſian Majeſty was reſolved to give Satisfaction to the Complaints and Demands of the Court of Sweden, according to the Convention made with her Majeſty at Moſcow in the Year,* 1729.

2. *That as her Ruſſian Majeſty was ſo much intereſted in the preſent Troubles of Poland and Lithuania, ſhe inſiſts upon a faithful Declaration of the Articles made in the late Treaty between France and Sweden.*

3. *That her Ruſſian Majeſty alſo inſiſts upon Satisfaction for the Loſſes the Ruſſian Empire ſuſtain'd in the late King's Reign.*

4. *That Reparation be made to her Czarian Majeſty, for the Affronts put upon her Ambaſſador at Stockholm ſince the late Treaty with France, and for the Reflections caſt upon her Majeſty's Conduct, in a Libel lately printed at Stockholm.*

5. *That as her Majeſty has nothing ſo much at Heart as a general Peace and good Underſtanding with the ſeveral Powers of Europe, ſhe was ready to enter into any Meaſures to prevent future Miſunderſtandings.*

6. *Her Ruſſian Majeſty would firſt wait the Deliberations of the Senate, before ſhe delivered up the Ship and Cargo, lately taken by her Men of War, at the Heights of Koningsberg.*

At

At the Court at St. *JAMES's*,

The 16th Day of *May*, 1735.

PRESENT

The *KING's* moſt Excellent MAJESTY.

Lord Chancellor,
Lord Preſident,
Lord Privy Seal,
Lord Steward,
Lord Chamberlain,
Duke of *Richmond*,
Duke of *Rutland*,
Duke of *Argyle*,
Duke of *Athole*,
Duke of *Ancaſter*,
Duke of *New-Caſtle*,
Duke of *Chandos*,
Duke of *Dorſet*,
Earl of *Pembroke*,
Earl of *Leiceſter*.
Earl of *Carliſle*,
Earl of *Selkirke*,
Earl of *Ilay*,
Earl *Fitzwalter*.
Viſcount *Lonſdale*,
Viſcount *Torrington*,
Lord *Harvey*,
Lord *Hardwick*,
Mr. Speaker,
Mr. Comptroller,
Lord Chief Juſtice *Eyre*,
Sir *Paul Methuen*,
Sir *Charles Wills*,
Henry Pelham, Eſq;

UPON reading at the Board a Report from the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of of Council, for Plantation Affairs, dated the 10th of this Inſtant, in the Words following, *Viz.*

" YOUR Majeſty having been pleaſed to refer unto " this Committee, a Report made by the Lords " Commiſſioners for Trade and Plantations, upon the Pe- " tition of *Charles Lord Baltimore*, praying for a Grant of " Confirmation of ſuch Part of a Peninſula, in *America*, as " is contained within the Limits of the Charter granted to " his Anceſtor, in the Reign of KING CHARLES the firſt, " notwithſtanding the Words *hactenus inculta*, which are " inſerted in the Recital of the ſaid Charter; and Your " Majeſty having been pleaſed likewiſe to refer unto this " Committee two Petitions, the one in the Name of *Rich- " ard Penn*, Eſq; the youngeſt ſurviving Son of *William " Penn*, Eſq; deceaſed, in Behalf of himſelf and his two " elder Brothers, *John* and *Thomas Penn*, Eſqrs. now in " *Pennſylvania*, ſetting forth their Right to the three Low- " er Counties of *New-Caſtle*, *Kent*, and *Suſſex*, lying within " and contiguous to the ſaid Peninſula, and therefore pray- " ing to be heard againſt the confirming the ſaid Peninſu- " la to the *Lord Baltimore*; and the other in the Name of " the People called Quakers in behalf of ſeveral thouſand " Families of Quakers Inhabitants of the ſaid three Lower " Counties, praying alſo to be heard againſt the confirm- " ing the ſaid Land to the *Lord Baltimore*. The Lords of " the Committee this Day took the ſaid Report and Peti- " tions into their Conſideration, and were attended by " Council as well for the *Lord Baltimore* as the other Pe- " titioners; and it appearing that on the tenth of *May* 1732, " Articles of Agreement had been entered into, between " the *Lord Baltimore*, and the ſaid *John*, *Thomas* and *Rich- " ard Penn*, for adjuſting the Boundaries of the Lands granted " to them by their reſpective Charters; which Articles had " not been carried into Execution, within the Time thereby " limited, but notwithſtanding ſuch Lapſe of Time, the " Validity of the ſaid Articles being inſiſted on, by and on " the Behalf of the ſaid *John*, *Thomas* and *Richard Penn*, " The Lords of the Committee do agree humbly to Re- " port to Your Majeſty as their Opinion, That the Conſi- " deration of the ſaid Report and Petitions, ſhould be ad- " journed until the End of *Michaelmas* Term next, in order " to give an Opportunity to the ſaid *John*, *Thomas* and " *Richard Penn*, to proceed in a Court of Equity, to ob- " tain Relief upon the ſaid Articles of Agreement ſo inſi- " ſted upon by them, according as they ſhall be adviſed; " and that after the Expiration of the ſaid Time, either " Party ſhould be at Liberty to apply to the Committee of " Council for Plantation Affairs, as the Nature of the Caſe " may require.

His Majeſty this Day took the ſaid Report into Conſi- deration, and was pleaſed with the Advice of his Privy Council to approve thereof, and to order as it is hereby or- dered, that the Conſideration of the ſaid Report and Peti- tions be adjourned until the End of *Michaelmas* Term next, that the ſaid *John*, *Thomas* and *Richard Penn*, may have an Opportunity to proceed in a Court of Equity, to obtain Relief upon the ſaid Articles ſo inſiſted upon by them, ac- cording as they ſhall be adviſed: And His Majeſty doth hereby further order, that after the Expiration of the ſaid Time, either Party be at Liberty to apply to the Commit- tee of Council for Plantation Affairs, as the Nature of the Caſe may require. Whereof all Perſons whom it may con- cern, are to take Notice and govern themſelves accordingly.

WILLIAM CARY.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 16.

We are certainly informed, that in Conſequence of the foregoing Order in Council, Our Proprietors filed a Bill on the 21ſt of *June* laſt, in His Majeſty's High Court of Chan- cery, againſt the Right Honourable the Lord *Baltimore*, in order to the carrying into Execution the Articles of Agree- ment, concluded in *May*, 1732. reſpecting the Boundaries, between the Provinces of *Maryland* and *Pennſylvania* with the Territories thereunto belonging.

Cuſtom-Houſe, New-York, *Octo.* 6. *Entred in.*

Ednay from St. Chriſtophers, Skinner from St. Cruz de Teneriff.

Entered out. Phœnix for Coracoa, Saltus for Jamaica, Fox for New-Providence.

Cleared. Barnes to So-Carolina.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Philadelphia, *Entred in.*

Ship Rebecca, Henry Violet, from London-derry.
---- Ruby Gally Joſeph Arthur from Cork.
Scooner Judith and Rebecca, John Clark, from N-York.
Ship Diamond, William Clay, from Madeira.
Snow Fradſham, James Aſpinhal, from Liverpoole.
Ship John and Margaret, Archibald M'Sparin, fr. Belfaſt.
Brigt. Hamſhire, George Boardman, from Antigua.
Ship two Brothers, Thomas Lemeſurier, from Cadiz.
Sloop Speedwel, James White. from South-Carolina.

Entred out.

Ship Hopewell, Anthony Fawcet, for Dublin.
Brigt. Richard and Elizabeth, Tho. Bowling for Ditto.
------ Lawſon Benjamin Lewin, for Ditto.
------ Clymer, Henry Combe, for Barbadoes.

Cleared.

Ship James, John Yoakly, to Georgia.
Billinder Oliver, Samuel Merchant, to South Carolina.

Advertiſements.

ALL *Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of* Humphry Murry *late of* Philadelphia *deceas'd, are deſired to come and pay their reſpective Debts to the Executors* William Allen *and* Edward Shippen; *and ſuch as have any Demands on the ſaid Eſtate are deſired to bring in their Accounts.*

There is to be ſold by the ſaid Executors, two Houſes and Lots, at the lower End of Front Street near the Draw-Bridge, where the Widow Crap *now dwells. A Plantation at* Neſhaminy, *where* Moſes Marſhal *now lives, containing* 150 *Acres.* 500 *Acres of Land in the Township of* Limerick, *in* Pennſylvania. 625 *Acres of Land on a Branch of* Delaware, *called* Loakoling, *being Part of the Lotting Purchaſe No.* 57, *in the Township of* Amwel, *in* Hunterdon *County*, Weſt New-Jerſey. *And* 1420 *Acres near* Whipany *on both Sides* Rohaway River, *in the County and Province aforeſaid. Alſo a new Still containing* 60 *Gallons, with a Worm and Tub.*

To be SOLD,

BY Nathaniel French *in the Second Street,*

Fine taſted Jamaica Rum, by the Cask, at 3 s. 4 d. *per Gallon: And at* 3 s. 10 d. *by the ſmaller Quantity. As alſo neat hiſtorical Chimney Tiles at* 3 s. 6 d *per doz. Likewiſe figur'd Iron Chimney Backs. Philad. Octo.* 2. 1735.

READY MONEY *for old* RAGS *may be had of the Printer hereof.*

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, at the New-Printing-Office near the Market, *Price* 10 *s.* a Year.

Where Advertiſements are taken in, and BOOK-BINDING is done reaſonable, in the beſt Manner.